

The Abbeville Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, March 22, 1861.

THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JESSIE JAY. announce him as a Candidate for MAJOR of the Lower Battalion of the Eighth Regiment S. C. M.

Dry Goods.—Our friends who are in need of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Yankee notions, &c., would do well call at the Store of M. ISRAEL and examine his large and well selected stock. He has arranged his prices to suit the times.

TRIAL OF THE GUNS.—We are pleased to learn that the guns on the Floating Battery in Charleston Harbor, upon trial, gave perfect satisfaction.

SNOW.—On the night of the 18th inst. we had a heavy fall of snow, but owing to the condition of the earth and the temperature of the atmosphere on the following morning it disappeared before mid day.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. SAMUEL MARSHALL, of this District, which occurred on the 14th inst. He was an aged and much respected citizen, and will be long remembered by those who knew him, for his many kind acts of charity and kindness. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

GOODY FOR APRIL.—The present number is an excellent one—filled with fashion plates, superbly colored spring bonnets and head-dresses, are also given. The steel plate of this number "The Pet Donkey," as a picture and specimen of engraving, is unequalled. The reading is decidedly choice. Price \$3 per year. Direct L. A. Goody, 332 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The Press and Lady's Book, \$4.00.

THE KEEPER COURIER.—This neatly printed and well edited exchange of last week contains the following lines, which speak for themselves:

"STILL INCREASING.—During last week, we added twenty-four names to our subscription list, and a goodly number this. Our list now numbers over seven hundred! We do not recur to our good friends, living in respect, in a boastful spirit, but merely to say to our friends that we highly appreciate their kind efforts in our behalf."

HOWLING OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The New York Republican papers are howling at the top of their lungs at the rumored evacuation of Fort Sumter. Gen. Scott comes in for a large share of the invective poured out against Mr. Buchanan, for not doing what was impracticable, concentrating the widely U. S. military force to reinforce Fort Sumter, and dissipating by a spell the fortifications which defended the approaches to Charleston. But all the New York organs do not speak this language. The Express is the vehicle of something like a strain of exultation. It says:

"The rumor of the proposed evacuation made Wall street jump with joy on Monday. Dead stocks started to life, and every one ran up from 2 to 8 per cent. Trade was grain, every thing, instead of 'hawking,' were all dancing with delight. But the 'howls' of the rabid republicans will, it is feared, knock every thing dead again."

BENEFITS OF OUR POLITICAL REGIME.—We are beginning to realize, says the New York Herald, the fruits, social and commercial of the triumph of anti-slavery principles at the North. The secession of the cotton States has already seriously diminished the incomes of most persons engaged in trade, whilst the business of our large hotels has been cut down more than one half. What will be the effect when the other Southern States withdraw from the Union, which will probably be in the course of a few weeks? Many who have been until recently living in affluence will be reduced to the strictest economy, and perhaps to privations, while but few will be able to indulge themselves with their usual summer trip. The large hotels at Saratoga, Newport, and the other fashionable watering places, have, we fear, hard times in prospect. According to present appearances, most of them will have to close their doors before the summer is over.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Cabinet yesterday had a long conference on the question of collecting the revenue on the coast of the seceded States; and it is understood on good authority that it was decided as impracticable and unwise to attempt it at the present time.

An extra session has been warmly urged by the New York merchants, who desire modification of the Tariff Act and some commercial treaty with the Confederate States.

The Cabinet has seriously considered the question of calling an extra session of Congress, but reached no decision. It is confidently expected there will be one called.

Green Adams, an ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, has been appointed by Lincoln Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The Department has information that the Texas authorities have seized a ship, with supplies of oil for the light-houses on the Atlantic coast.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Senate had a long Executive Session to-day. Gen. Scott (a most excellent thing) was admitted and consulted in regard to the status of all the Southern forts. Important military movements were considered. Gen. Scott reiterated his opinion that Major Anderson must be withdrawn. Questions were put to him and the matter discussed minutely in all its bearings.

Another and third determination has been arrived at, that Anderson must be withdrawn. A final decision was thus made.

Mr. Corbin has declined to accept the mission to Mexico.

Despatches for Mexico to go to-morrow by a special messenger to Mr. Welles, the United States Minister. It is believed they refer to the position of this Government toward the Southern Confederacy.—*Charleston Courier.*

NOTICE.—Parliamentary Committee Stockton is reported to have said in the House of Commons, that for every regiment raised in the North for coercion, two would be raised in the South at home. He says, however, and says, unless the abolitionists of this country and the compromise before conflict, he will head one of the regiments in New Jersey, and will go to the battle field to fight the countrymen of Washington who stood upon them, and there died for Jerusalem.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MORRIS ISLAND, March 18th.

DEAR WILSON:—I write after another week's experience of Camp Life upon Morris Island. It is rather a rough life to one who has been delicately raised, but habit reconciles us to almost anything—to hard work, hard beds, and soldier's fare. Indeed the first prepares us for the others; and after exercising all day, we can sleep anywhere and rest almost any kind of fare. The life that we are leading seems to agree with us all, and we have this consolation that whilst acquiring some military experience, we are at the same time undergoing a hardening process, and together with a fund of health, are attaining a capability of endurance, which may serve us in good stead in after life.

During the past week we have been hard at work upon some of the Channel batteries. On Monday the construction of one of these batteries was specially assigned to us, and our whole company armed with spades and wheelbarrows addressed themselves manfully to the task. Officers vied with privates in handling the spade and rolling the wheelbarrow, and in a little over a day the work was completed. Our skill and industry received the encomiums of Colonel Dearing and Lamar, who had the direction of the matter, and who paid us the compliment of naming the work the "Abbeville Battery." These gentlemen by the way are Aides to Governor Pickens and are doing good service on the Island, in pressing forward the work of construction. They are active and efficient gentlemen who do not scruple to take off their coats when the occasion requires it.

On Saturday our company, together with the Columbia Riflemen, were employed in dragging heavy guns from Cumming's Point to the various Channel Batteries. The object was to strengthen these last, by the removal of the 8 and 10 inch Columbiads from one of the most formidable batteries which bear upon Fort Sumter—Gen. Beauregard relying chiefly upon his mortars to effect a reduction of the Fort, should a bombardment be necessary.—The General is said to hold the opinion that he can bring Anderson to terms with his bomb-shells in six hours. The task of removal was a heavy work, and occupied us all day and a portion of the night, when we were relieved by other companies. The design was to accomplish the matter as rapidly and secretly as possible, so as to elude the observation of Major Anderson, and thus furnish no occasion for his coming to his armament. One hundred and fifty men at a time were attached to each gun, and in a day and night the removal was accomplished.

In such and similar labors we are daily acquiring some experience of hard work. Sunday affords no respite, and a detachment of our Company have of late been enjoying a Sabbath rest in unloading a timber raft, standing for half the day, up to their knees in the salt water. Some of us are disposed at times to complain of the character of the work in which we are engaged, but so long as our employments are healthful we will cheerfully perform to the letter our stipulations to the State.

The weather during the past week has been very variable, but upon the whole, very pleasant, both by night and day. At this season of the year our tents are very comfortable, and with our mattresses, and a good supply of straw, we manage to sleep very soundly. In the way of diet we have made a decided improvement upon the hard biscuit and salt bacon with which we commenced our Campaign, and are receiving very excellent beef and baker's bread from the Commissary. In addition, we have frequent mementoes from home in the shape of well-filled boxes of provisions, which with additions made from private funds, enable us to welcome our visiting friends to very bountiful tables. Each mess is supplied with a servant; some of them very good cooks, whose performances would occasionally do us discredit to their home training. Our greatest want is the scarcity of good water.—The small cisterns are soon exhausted, and then we are forced to rely upon digging shallow wells a getting a supply of brackish water.

As you may imagine, we all read with great interest the conflicting despatches of the past week, respecting the probable evacuation of Fort Sumter by the General Government. Some of the more incredulous were disposed from the very outset, to regard this avowed intention of the Administration, as a mere *ruse d'equivoque*, to cover an anticipated attack—and the naval preparations at New York and elsewhere gave countenance to the assumption.

Dispatches to that effect were received from well informed sources in Washington, putting us upon our guard, and bidding our authorities relax nothing of their vigilance. In pursuance of this advice, every preparation was made for defence, the batteries were strengthened, new troops placed under arms, and all commanded to be in readiness to meet the enemy at a moment's warning. But a week has passed without bringing the anticipated attack, and there seems to be no longer any doubt but that necessity will compel the General Government to evacuate Fort Sumter. Gen. Beauregard regards Anderson as entirely in his power, and will probably dictate his own terms. And this too without resorting to a bombardment, but by so strengthening the harbor defences as to cut off the promised relief, and forcing a capitulation. To this end, the much talked of Floating Battery will be removed to Stone Inlet, and every available gun removed to strengthen the batteries which command the various channels. The surrender of the Fort, is a mere question of time.

The surrender of Fort Sumter, however, is a very distinct question from that of the evacuation of all the Southern Ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Still, it is a very decided step in that direction, and we know not how soon Lincoln and his Cabinet will be forced to choose the most eligible of the two alternatives set forth by Judge Douglas—recognition of *civil war*! With the first, comes the advent of an *unpleasant war* to the country—to deprive a discharge from the service—a return home to some of us a matter equally momentous.

During the past week we had the pleasure of greeting a number of Abbeville friends to whom we gave a cordial welcome.

We are generally in good health.

Yours truly,

W. A. LEE.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—WASHINGTON, March 10, 1861. By intelligence received here, to-day from Montgomery, it appears that the new nationality is rapidly approximating to a substantial and permanent government. Having the experience and wisdom of our government for his guide, President Davis has put the whole machinery in successful operation, and in less than a month, says one of his Cabinet, writing to a friend here, "We shall be in full tide of success. We have already inaugurated an elaborate war policy, and will have in the field before the first of April over fifty thousand well disciplined soldiers, commanded by able and experienced officers, most of whom belonged to the United States Army. We have intelligence also to the effect that at the moment there is a clash of arms between the sections, our noble army will be largely swelled by both officers and regulars." The black republicans here, says, appears to be a good deal exercised as to how we are to raise sufficient revenue to support our government. They will learn in good time. A system or plan is already matured which will be ample to carry on our government, even in time of war. We have several propositions before us looking to direct trade with Europe. European capitalists are ready and willing to embark in such an undertaking. They have not made this move without consulting their governments. Lincoln's inaugural regarded as a declaration of war, and we are preparing to meet it. We expect that the commission now in Washington for the purpose of negotiating for the public property within our limits, will prove a failure. The language of the inaugural fully settles that matter, unless Lincoln backs down. The first clash of arms will probably take place in Charleston harbor.—*New York Herald.*

IS COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE WAR?

Our neighbors of the Republican press are very fond of boasting that now the revenues will be collected, and the laws will be enforced and now we shall know whether we have a government or not.

They are in a state of Egyptian darkness when they assert that the collection of the revenue is not open war, and they know nothing of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the mode of collecting the revenue, when they say that the revenues can be collected at other ports, or by vessels of war stationed outside the Southern harbors.

There is but one mode in which the revenues can be collected at the ports of the seceding States, and that is by taking and holding possession of each port with a sufficient army.—Any other mode is not only illegal, but it is practically impossible.

Some of our Republican friends have thought that a man-of-war could be stationed at Charleston and Savannah, and New Orleans, and that the vessels bound to those harbors could be ordered to some loyal port of entry at the North to discharge their cargoes. This would be in direct violation of the Constitution, which provides, Art. 1. Sec. 9: "No shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another."

We will take the case of a vessel bound from Liverpool to Charleston. She must enter at Charleston. How will our Republican friends collect the duties? Oh, a man-of-war will be stationed off the port to collect them. That would be illegal, for there is no law to allow the revenues to be collected in such a manner on the high seas; moreover, it would be wholly impracticable.

See what must be done to collect the duties by Government, you gentlemen who are going to know whether you have a government or not.

One of the first steps is that the master of a foreign vessel must present his papers to the consul in the port. Are all the foreign consuls to live on board our ships of war, on the open sea, at Charleston, or off the Tybee Light, at the mouth of the Savannah, and off the Balize, at New Orleans? The master must also swear to his papers at the custom house.—Then every owner or consignee of every lot of goods must make his oath and enter his goods. Then the goods must be unladen and examined by the appraisers, one parcel in ten of most classes of goods, and every parcel of some classes of goods. By the new Morrill tariff bill, which fixes many of the duties by weights and measures, every article of many classes of goods must be weighed and measured. By both the old and the new tariff bills, the owners have the right to have their goods kept in the Government storehouses for at least a year before the duties are paid.

These are a few only of the practical duties connected with the collection of the revenue. Will any of our contemporaries, the editor of the respectable *daily*, for instance, who is so delighted with the prospects before us, tell us how all this is to be done?

Can a ship-of-war lie off the harbor of Charleston in the open sea, or off the mouth of the Savannah, or the Balize, in the Gulf of Mexico? Those coasts are rather stormy, we hear. Will all the consuls live in the ships?

Can all the owners of every package of Merchandise go fourteen miles out from Charleston, or twenty from Savannah, or one hundred from New Orleans, to enter their goods and pay their duties on board ship? Sea-sick merchants swearing before sea-sick collectors! Have you provided floating warehouses, where goods can be unladen, examined and appraised? Have you accommodations for the army of clerks, appraisers and inspectors of the custom house? Where are your bonded warehouses for storing the goods until the duties are paid?

Why pursue these details. Every one but the editor of the *Advertiser* will acknowledge that the collection of duties from a ship of war would be impossible. But if duties were paid, what then? The goods must pay again on entering the port. Is it to be supposed that foreign vessels, bound to New Orleans, or any other Southern port, will submit to double exactions, or pay duties to Government vessels which cannot even enter the ports at which they pretend to collect duties! We repeat that this cry of enforcing the laws and collecting the revenues is a cheat and delusion which the Republican press keep up only to blind the public from the real question of the hour, which is peace or war.

The sooner the Republican press and politicians condescend to talk common sense, and open their eyes to the facts, the sooner we shall come to the real duties of the North, and see that we must take a proper conciliatory position, if we wish to retain the Border States, or bring back the Gulf States.

War is out of the question. Mr. Lincoln does not intend it. He has no ships, no soldiers, no money to carry on war with. The first cry of war would find the North, with the exception of a few fanatics, against him, and the Border States would rise at once against the Government and overthrow it.—The whole heart of the people is against war. Mr. Lincoln cannot proclaim it, and the sooner the Republicans give up the shadow boast, and silly threat, that they will coerce the South, the better for them, and for the community. It is only of a piece with the same folly which induced the Kings of France for centuries after they had ceased to hold a foot of soil on the other side of the channel.—*Boston Courier.*

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The booming of cannon gave notice on yesterday to the citizens of Montgomery and the balance of mankind that the people of Alabama, through their delegates in Convention had solemnly ratified the Constitution recently framed by the Congress here assembled. Messrs. Brooks, Keiser, Cochran, Morgan, Jamison and Green made speeches in favor of the adoption. The vote was eighty seven for, to five, against the Constitution.

We congratulate the people upon this prompt action on the part of their representatives, and are satisfied that the Constitution will be an enduring monument to the wisdom of its framers.

THE REPUBLICAN DENOUNCING MAJOR ANDERSON.—WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Republicans here are circulating the rumor that Major Anderson has been brought over by President Davis, and is now a seceder! They say that Anderson has been playing "false" that he ought to have advised the Government before the adjournment of Congress that he was out of provision.

He is also accused of allowing his men whose term of enlistment has expired, to go, when, it is said, that he can retain them by law, in view of his peril. It seems now as if Anderson was to be the "escape-goat" of the Republicans.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1861.

The horde of applicants and hungry office seekers are beginning to leave the city. The trains North and West this evening were loaded with them, and the hotels are thinning out considerably.

Now that the New York appointments are pretty well settled the disappointed are packing their carpets and preparing to leave in the next train. There has been some huge swearing in the last twenty-four hours. Several of the Northern and Western delegations threaten terrible things against Lincoln.

The appointment of Barney to the Collectorship of New York has been a fixed fact ever since Mr. Chase went into the Cabinet. It was this influence that persuaded Mr. Chase to accept the position. Delaford Smith will probably get the District Attorneyship. The Marshalship is not fully settled. The other appointments remain the same as indicated in my despatch of yesterday.

The heads of Bureau and other officers of the government are preparing to give way to the victors. The Third Auditor will probably be the first removal, as the pressure against him is strong, owing to the fact that he was mixed up with Cobb and Clayton, and was bitter against the republicans. The conservative men will be permitted to remain some time.

A sharp contest is going on here among the Illinoisans about the Galena Post Office. Mr. Washburne, the member of Congress from that district, wants the place for a Mr. Jones, while another interest backs a man named Simpson.

After Colonel Mamon is appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, as he no doubt will be, no more appointments will be made in or from that State for two weeks. Mr. Lincoln has so notified the Illinois Congressional delegation.

Mr. Judd has obtained his commission as Minister to Prussia, but lingers here to punish his enemies and reward his political friends at the expense of the party, much to the dissatisfaction of the leading republicans from Illinois and elsewhere.

Mr. Butler, the present Secretary of Legation at Berlin under Minister Wright, has been recalled for reasons, and Mr. Kreiman, recently appointed to that position by Mr. Lincoln, will proceed to Berlin forthwith to assume the duties under Mr. Wright a month or two before the new Minister reaches there.

Joshua R. Giddings is here. He is said to be after the Consul Generalship for the Canada, the latitude of that position being northerly enough to suit his abolition predilections.

J. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, will be appointed Postmaster at Cleveland.

Mrs. and Miss Edwards, accompanied by Captain Cook and Senator Marshall, started for their home in Springfield this afternoon. Mrs. Edwards will return in a short time to relieve Mrs. Baker, who will assist Mrs. Lincoln in the interval in doing the honors of the White House.

This has been a day of unusual quietness at the White House. None but members of the Cabinet and a few intimate friends were received by Mr. Lincoln.

Secretary Seward has so far recovered from his sickness that he will to-morrow resume his duties at the State Department.

A number of prominent and subordinate officers have resigned, and others are preparing to follow their example.

The Charleston Courier of Friday is credibly informed that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has attached the Northern stock in the Macon and Western Railroad, amounting to about one million of dollars.

DECLINE OF LIGHT LITERATURE.—A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.—Since the outbreak of the Southern revolution all branches of trade, commerce and industry have been more or less affected, but the bookmakers and publishers seem to have been the greatest sufferers of all. Several strong houses have found themselves compelled to ask accommodation from their creditors; one very largely engaged in the Southern trade has stopped, and advertisements to sell off its stock for the price of the white paper on which the books are printed; and this is only the beginning. Now-a-days people have no leisure or inclination for romances. The great anti-slavery crusade, which has been carried on during the last thirty years, has now culminated, and we are commencing a new era in the world's history. With the dawning of each day come new and startling events, and truth is indeed stranger than fiction. It may be that before many weeks have elapsed the sword will be the arbiter in the differences which now distract the several sections of the old Union. At present, however, the pen is the sole weapon of statesmen, and discussion through the journals, political pamphlets and state papers, the only warfare which is carried on. Therefore the circle of newspaper readers is enlarged, and that of book buyers correspondingly reduced. During the last three months the circulation of the New York Herald has increased nearly one-third, and now we frequently print over one hundred thousand copies per diem. We have no doubt that the circulation of the other metropolitan journals has received a like impetus from the stirring events of the day. This is one of the effects of the great abolition war, and it has only just begun to be experienced. It is, however, a beneficial symptom. Had it not been for free discussion North and South our people would have come to blows long ago.—*New York Herald.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.—We clip the following from the *Syracuse Union* and recommend its truth to the consideration of our friends: "When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the papers. The business man who puts his sign in the newspapers does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it over his store, and who would think of neglecting that? The man who advertises informs the public that he wants trade, and his card in the newspapers is an invitation to customers to come and buy. Where one person reads in the *Advertiser* five hundred read it in the paper. No matter how well a business man is known he can always pick up new customers, if he will take pains to let them know where he is and what he has to sell. No one can afford not to advertise; for by neglecting the means of securing trade he loses the best part of his profits."

THE MONTGOMERY CORRESPONDENT OF A CHARLOTTE PAPER.—The appointment of Mr. Mallory as the Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, gives the slightest dissatisfaction. What delightful anomaly. Don't old Abe wish that the same remark could be truthfully made in regard to his selections?

QUEST.—Have you seen that big Indian, in another column, holding *Roots, Barka and Lemus* for the "Cherokee Remedy"?

IMPORTANT IN TRUTH.—The Montgomery correspondent of a Charlotte paper says that the appointment of Mr. Mallory as the Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, gives the slightest dissatisfaction. What delightful anomaly. Don't old Abe wish that the same remark could be truthfully made in regard to his selections?

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NOW AND THEN.

Before the accession of the Lincoln administration the Black Republican journals the *Tribune* more especially, devoted the greater portion of their time to abusing Mr. Buchanan, whom they accused of cowardice in the matter of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Buchanan, said these sanguinary persons, should proceed at once to reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens, to retake the federal property seized by the seceders, and otherwise to vindicate the honor of the national flag. This cry was kept up day after day, and week after week, the same old song, with a major strain to the effect that when Lincoln was sworn in we should see a different order of things. Then the South would be invaded by large numbers of Zouaves from the prairies, and fishermen from the codfish States. Then the hardy sons of the North would cause the vaunted Southern chivalry to bite the dust. Then the world was to be made to understand that the star spankled banner still waved over South Carolina as well as Kansas, and that the scream of the American eagle was as effective upon the levee at New Orleans as among the forests of Maine. The new Caesar set out from Springfield with a grand suite. He travelled like a conqueror, receiving the homage of the vanquished from Springfield to Harrisburg, when suddenly he put on warlike integuments, in the shape of the cap which belongs to the Cameron clan—and which, as we all know, has been always in the front of the battle—and a long military cloak, which must have belonged to the hero of Lundy's Lane and Chippewa.—Thus equipped—we might say armed—capable, Lincoln arrived in Washington, and was in augmented under the protection of Divine Providence and the most effective artillery in the service. Of course his next duty was to carry out the war programme, as laid down by his organs; and by leading the forces in person he might have given the Scotch cap and military cloak historic fame second only to that of Napoleon's cocked hat and gray turban. But no; the new administration was not equal to the occasion, or else they have assumed the Garrison platform, that the Southern States are not wanted in the Union. At any rate, they are going beyond Mr. Buchanan's limit, and intend, according to their organs, to withdraw the federal troops from Charleston and Pensacola harbors. It is quite evident that Old Abe still wears the Cameron cap and the long military cloak, but he has turned them to uses other than those for which they have been accustomed. The cue has been taken up by all hands. Suddenly the teenage Greely has become as quiet as a lamb, and all the fighting Wide Awakes, Zouaves and what not, have joined the Peace Society, and have taken to studying the New Testament. Verily, it is edifying to see this childlike simplicity and almost feminine distaste for blood. The Scriptural prophecy has been verified at last.—Swords have been beaten into pruning hooks and shovels into ploughshares. The lion lies down with the lamb, and the serpent lodges in the dovecote. Where is the Chevalier Webb!

PEACE OF WAR.—The London *Star* of the 18th ult., devotes an essay to Mr. Seward, remarking: "Mr. Seward is a riddle. Until the present crisis in the United States arose he always enjoyed a reputation for directness of speech—for the transparent clearness and intelligibility of his language; but now that these qualities are required in a prominent degree, his sentences become so involved, and his ideas so obscure, that we have some difficulty in getting at his precise meaning."

In closing the *Star* says:

"To take a more cheerful view of the question, we think that if there is no hope of the restoration of the Union, there is at least a guarantee of peace in the fact that Mr. Seward himself actually hoists a flag of truce, and proposes to spend the next six months in discussion instead of war. Every day's delay in marching an army into the Southern States, or in capturing Charleston or New Orleans by means of a fleet, renders the preservation of peace more probable. And when the heat of passion has somewhat cooled, and the situation can be calmly surveyed, men will not only employ themselves in devising measures for preserving the Union, but they will also begin to consider whether war would not be a greater calamity than even a separation of the South from the North;—whether slavery is not really an incubus upon the latter, and at the same time a source of dishonor to the national flag;—whether, in short, it will not be better for the free States to reconcile themselves to a dissolution of the old partnership, and thereafter to devote their undivided energies to the work of civilizing those vast Western Territories, which are alone large and productive enough to form a great and powerful empire."

FROM TEXAS.—GALVESTON, March 11.—Gov. Houston has refused to recognize the State Convention. He considers that its functions terminated in submitting the secession ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favors the holding of a Convention to change the State Constitution, but opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy. The Convention, in reply, have passed an ordinance claiming full sovereign powers, promising to assume as speedily as possible the connection of Texas with the Confederate States.

The Convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegiance to support the new Government and carry out the Convention ordinance. It is reported that Clark will be put in Governor Houston's place if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Governor Houston is raising troops on his own account. Five hundred Texas troops are at or near Brownsville.

BRAXOS, March 6.—Arrangements have been made for the Federal troops to leave as soon as means of transportation shall be provided. The steamer *Daniel Webster* is waiting outside.

AUGUSTA, March 15.—The *Galveston Citizen* of the 11th, says that the surrender of Fort Brown was agreed upon quietly between the Texas Commissioners and Capt. Hill. The *News* says the fort will be given up soon and transportation be for the troops. The Texas troops at Braxos are represented to be fortifying the island so as to render it impregnable.

LAKE OF FIRE.—A correspondent of the *Alta California* gives the following incidents of a visit to the Volcano Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands, thirty-six miles from Hilo. After saying that the crater of this volcano is in a vast pit in the midst of an immense plain, having only a gradual rise to the center—and that within a quarter of a mile is the entrance to a great cave, which he and his guide explored—he says:

"Suddenly we came to a high bank, and looking down we beheld the lake of fire beneath us about seventy-five feet. This lake is something more than a mile in circumference.—There, in full view, were real waves of liquid fire, of a bright red color, spluttering and splashing like ocean waves! A little island of hard lava stands in the middle of the lake against the black sides of which the waves of fire dashed with tremendous fury, and breaking on its jagged cliffs, they would cast their red spray high into the air. The sides of this lake are solid walls of red fire, glowing with fearful intensity. We were standing in the windward bank, with a strong cold wind blowing down, yet the heat was so intense that we could only look for a moment at a time, then turn away to catch the refreshing influence of the cool breeze. In addition to the roaring and hissing of the lake, we heard at intervals, sounds much resembling that of a steamer blowing off steam, only infinitely louder, an ominous glowing of pent-up forces struggling in subterranean caverns, at which the very earth seemed to tremble. Occasionally, large masses of the cooled lava on the edge of the lake became detached, and falling into the boiling cauldron, were instantly reduced to a liquid state."

After a few minutes' silence, disturbed only by an occasional hissing and muttering, I was startled by the awe-inspiring sound of seeping red, like a sheet of lightning, shot out from under the overhanging brink where I was standing, and ran across the lake. This was a signal for a change in the programme. Immediately the whole lake became of a bright red color, and fountains sprang up in different parts of the lake.

My eyes followed these with amazement, as one after another they cast up great quantities of a pure liquid vermilion colored liquid.—These were followed by two others in rapid succession, one of which burst up near where I was standing. Running back, I cowered under the upper bank and witnessed the grand pyrotechnic display of which it is possible to form any conception. These six fountains threw up jets from thirty to fifty feet high.—The fountain from the spray of which I so hastily retreated, made large deposits of molten lava on the bank where I was standing, and when it ceased I procured some very good specimens. A short period of inactivity ensued, and then the waves of fire commenced to roll and dash against the little island, as we at first saw them. Native tradition says that this crater has been burning from time immemorial.

The most wonderful and mysterious phenomena we witnessed was on the second day of our visit to the crater. It was noon and we were sitting on a high bank again; I had turned up my face to the wind, to avoid the intense heat of the lake. I was startled by a noise like the rushing together of vast bodies of water. The natives jumped up instantly and raised an unearthly shout, scampering in an opposite direction. Turning toward the lake, I beheld a scene which I never shall forget. I, too, had to run off some distance to escape the great heat. The whole surface of the lake was in a state of the wildest commotion. Tremendous billows of fire rolled from every side of the lake to the center, and meeting in fierce conflict around the island to the center, broke with fury over its black sides. Then after a few seconds' agony they faded to the onset once more. With increased force and noise, once more they came up, and this time they were together, shot up into the air perhaps 100 feet—one vast spiral body of red liquid lava, which finally cooled over and fell in graceful spray back into the lake again.

USEFUL FAMILY RECIPES.—Honey Soap.—Take of sugar, soft answers, tolerance, temper and fat, equal parts. Mix well, and place ready for use to your husband's hand. The above will be found an invaluable remedy for removing all roughness and irritation; for giving smoothness and softness; and for obviating all the unpleasant effects of domestic friction. An excellent remedy for chafes and chills—Patience, placidity and pleasant looks.—To render tempers incombustible—Sleep them in common sense, self-restraint and consideration for others.

The best wash for the face—Milk of human kindness.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—A SELF-WINDING CLOCK.—The Watertown *Jeffersonian* says that Mr. Robert Hitecock, of that place has invented a clock that never requires winding up by hand, and will keep running until it is worn out, if left alone. After being put up, it requires no further attention. It also acts as a ventilator. The invention is designed especially for town clocks and large office clocks, to any of which it can be applied. Mr. Hitecock has received a patent.

A MONIE BABY WAKER.—On the 21st ult., a thundering "big gun," destined to adorn the ramparts of Fort Morgan, was shipped from Richmond, Va., by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. It is said to be a "smashing" big "rouser," and will "sing" a "doleful sound" to anything that may come within the range of its fiery mouth. It is from the Tredegar Foundry.—*Mobile Register.*

SNOW AND SLEET.—Yesterday (Monday) morning, snow and sleet fell for several hours, and the weather was very cold, quite as severe as it was during the winter.—*Charlotte Democrat, 19th.*

HOMESPUNS.

Following is from the *Yorkville Enquirer*, Mr. JOHN McBRIDE at the agent at this place for the sale of the excellent Homespun from the Columbia Mills of Messrs. Jas. G. Grimes & Co. These goods are admitted to be equal to the best and superior to much of the Homespun thrown upon the market. Mr. McBride will take pleasure in exhibiting these goods to his friends:

Our thanks are hereby tendered to James G. Gibbs & Co., for a suit of Homespun manufactured at their Cotton and Woollen Mills near Columbia. We have had our suit made up, and donned it for the first time on yesterday evening. The cloth is one half of wool and one half of cotton, and makes a very handsome and comfortable suit. Many who have seen the pattern so courteously sent us, admire it very much; and the goods are likely to become popular in this locality. For our part, we expect to have a feeling of pride and independence, in putting on suit on, that an editor might well envy.

This cloth may be purchased at 50 cents per yard; and we repeat the assurance to our readers, that it is a very neat, pleasant robe for Spring or Fall. There is no reason why it should ever fail to become extensively popular in business circles, both for its cheapness and its fitness.

Instead of that, the Company have seen that the profits are eaten up—to use their expressive language—by a commission of \$15,000 per annum to New York houses, to sell their goods for them. They thus pay a clever little fortune every year to get their goods into market. This is a tingling shame. The Company support 500 persons—citizens of the State; expend from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per month